

NATIONAL ARCHIVES • MICROFILM • PUBLICATIONS

DESPATCHES

January 12-March 19, 1856

NATIONAL ARCHIVES • MICROFILM • PUBLICATIONS

Recd 19. Jan'y. Mr Abbott. Copied R
Ans'd 21. " No. 6. C. 63438/MP
S. Consulate of the United States
Havana January 12th 1850.

Hon. William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington

Sir.

Accompanying this you have my report upon the Productions & manufactures of this Island, and exports from Havana. I have already explained the difficulty of coming to any exact figures; but I have sought with great diligence among the most intelligent merchants for the best information upon which my report is based. The articles tobacco and cigars, to which I call your attention particularly, have been the most difficult to estimate, and notwithstanding the amount, the figures are deemed fully within the truth as it regards

J. P.
Report
upon the
Production
manufact'
of Cuba.
Exports
from Havana

tobac
cigar

cigars.

Monthly
Report
& Price
current

Since the report was prepared the "Price Current Office" have issued their monthly Report, which is intended for Europe to go by the British steamer. I have procured a copy, and enclose it herewith, calling your particular attention to it. Its contents are very important.

cause why
no report
is present
upon imports

"Balanza"
for 1854
not published
that for 1855
not to be
expected
for many
months

My reports upon imports must yet be delayed for some time. The current business of the office at present makes it almost impossible to give my attention to any thing else; and besides, I may say, that there are scarcely any data to base any calculations upon. The "Balanza de Comercio" for the year 1854 has not been published yet, and that for 1855 I presume is not to be expected for many months to come. I will however endeavor to collect the necessary information and forward it at as early a

day as possible.

I have the honor
to remain, Sir,
with great respect
Your obt Servt

Wm G Whirtw
acting Comtul.

W.H. Connellate
Havana, May 22nd 1855
Mr. H. Clayton, gentleman
No. 6

2 enclosures

Refers upon movements
manufactures of Cuba
over short time statement
difficulties encountered
in making correct estimates
monthly exports & documents
great importance of its
contents -

suffices in making
a report on imports -
want of some data
Balances, or Return
of to and of Cuba for 1853
not published - stat for 1855
not to be expected for many
months to come

Very truly yours
Wm. H. Connellate

W.H. Connellate

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Office of the Secretary of the Superintendency General of the
Royal Exchequer of the Island of Cuba.

Statement of revenue collected by the administrations of Maritime and Terrestrial revenues of the Island in the Year 1855, compared to 1854, published in the official Gazette by order of Superintendence General of the Royal Exchequer.

In the year 1855. In the year 1854. Increase in 1855. Decrease in 1855.
Maritime Terrestrial Maritime Terrestrial Maritime Terrestrial maritime terrestrial
Administrations. Revenue Revenue. do. do. do. do. do. do.

	dollars	cts dollars	do dollars	cts dollars	do dollars	cts dollars	do dollars	cts dollars	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
avana	6456.359	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2094.971	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4164.16	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2033.22	26	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39.943	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61.745	15 $\frac{1}{4}$							
Matanzas	869.011	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 230.900	918.509	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2056.51	25	-	25.214	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49.198	56 $\frac{1}{4}$						
ardenes	315.360	75	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82	81 $\frac{1}{4}$ 329.954	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	58.943	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	24.839	14.393	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					
nidad	260.561	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	98.419.3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 216.2.33	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	63.903	1.3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44.328	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14.815	93 $\frac{1}{2}$							
La-clara		6.8534				63.608	31 $\frac{1}{4}$		4.925	68 $\frac{1}{4}$					
o-Espíritu		83.584	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30.114	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	69.010	56 $\frac{1}{4}$		14.573	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30.114	81 $\frac{1}{4}$					
qua La Grande	132.511	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.865	11.5.878	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	29.010	06 $\frac{1}{4}$ 16.633	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	2854.50						
infugos	3542.42	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	84.429.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.59.891	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.660		24779	68 $\frac{1}{4}$						
imedias	58415	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	34.269	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.322	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	41.301	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10392.56 $\frac{1}{4}$					40.31	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cuba	6266.99	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	364.530	95	674.362	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2963.78	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		68142	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.663	06 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Ramalillo	62148.25		34.709	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	75.385	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	30.834	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		3.874	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.437	53 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Gibara	42710	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.578	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	40.140	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.111	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	2540.12 $\frac{1}{2}$					532	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
ayamo		50092	56 $\frac{1}{4}$			37.539	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		12.552	62 $\frac{1}{2}$					
olguin		30876	18 $\frac{1}{2}$			24.712	93 $\frac{1}{2}$		6.163	25					
aracoa	3498	75	11043	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	22910	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.264	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		3.496	25	14.411	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		
ueritas	74.451	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.921	25	95.654	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	9.818	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		102	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.503			
ta. Cruz.	10.600	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	630	75	14.950	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	635	81 $\frac{1}{4}$		7350	68 $\frac{1}{4}$				5.56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wantanama	16.961	25	14.529		12.936	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8525	50	4.025.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.003.50					
Principe		183.950	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			144.159	06 $\frac{1}{4}$		6.791	31 $\frac{1}{4}$					
oteras		1096429	75			939.492	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		156.934	56 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Total	9288.461	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4601.338	50	9394.891	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	4164.780	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	114863.00	441.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	203.992	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	4569	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
	error					error				error					

Recapitulation.

Collected in 1855

\$ 13.890.100.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

" 1854

\$ 3.539.641.68 $\frac{3}{4}$

" Increase in 1855

\$ 350.428.43 $\frac{1}{4}$

ded in Jan'y 1856.... \$1,028,502.50cts.

in do 1855.... \$1067.761.25 Decrease in 1856.... \$39.258.75cts

Cutter

"Enclosure with
ักษัตท์ No. 26.
Office Statement
of Revenue Collector
at the C. Houses of
Cuba in 1855 & 1854
for the year 1852.
A.D. 1856 —

Articles of Export.

Sugar.

Is considered the greatest staple of the Island of Cuba. The grinding of the cane generally commences in the month of December, and the sugars are brought to market from January, and sometimes as early as the middle of December, until July; the greatest quantities come in March, April and May. There are two kinds made, known as "Clayed," and "Muscovado"; the greatest quantity by far is clayed. Of this the principal division of qualities is: Florete, White, Yellow, Brown, and Coquicho. It is packed on the plantations; the clayed is put in boxes weighing from 450 to 500 lbs gross, the tare usually is 47 lbs. A merchantable box of sugar must weigh 16 arrobes (of 25 lbs) nett, if a little under, a deduction of 50 cts per box is made, and if much under, the sugar is rejected, as the export duty is upon the box, and it would not be for the interest of the shipper or exporter to accept any box weighing less than 16 arrobes. Muscovado is put in castles weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs gross, tare 10 per cent. Clayed sugar is usually sold in lots, assorted, half whites, & half yellow, or browns, per sample, by licensed brokers. It is examined before received, and that which is not equal to sample, rejected. When sugar remains long in store, it becomes moist, and loses its grain.

The export of sugar from Havana

according to Humboldt amounted in the four years 1760-63 every year only to about 13,000 boxes. nine years 1770-78. do - do 50,000.

1786. 63,274 = 87, 61,245 = 88, 69,221 = 89, 69,126 = 90, 77,896 = 91, 85,014 =

1792, 72,854 = 93, 87,970 = 95, 70,437 = 96, 120,374 = 97, 118,066 = 98, 134,872 =

1799, 165,602 = 1800, 142,097 = 1801, 159,841 = 2, 204,404 = 3, 158,073 = 4, 193,955 =

1805, 174,544 = 6, 156,510 = 7, 181,272 = 8, 125,375 = 9, 238,842 = 10, 186,672 =

11, 150,269 = 12, 118,312 = 13, 173,940 = 14, 176,352 = 15, 214,111 = 16, 200,487 =

17, 217,009 = 18, 207,378 = 19, 192,744 = 20, 219,593 = 21, 236,670 = 22, 263,632 =

23, 300,207 = 24, 247,008 = 25, 200,039 = 26, 263,748 = 27, 261,006 = 28, 264,817 =

29, 260,065 = 30, 305,472 = 31, 276,330 = 32, 301,579 = 33, 284,925 = 34, 294,538 =

35, 310,256 = 36, 312,656 = 37, 315,349 = 38, 368,356 = 39, 326,428 = 40, 446,959 =

41, 440,144 = 42, 441,578 = 43, 458,463 = 44, 544,921 = 45, 261,340 = 46, 515,279 =

47, 648,521 = 48, 684,981 = 49, 682,220 = 50, 743,525, 51, 883,546 = 52, 731,310 =

53, 802,818 = 54, 877,477 = 55, 965,677 =

The great increase in the production of sugar commenced about the year 1820, when steam was substituted upon plantations for ox or mule power. Nearly two thirds of the quantity exported is from Havana, and the largest portion on American bottoms. The above figures are from official returns, which cannot be considered as correct. for many a vessel has been cleared as laden with a full cargo of molasses when she carried a full cargo of sugars, and thereby not only defrauded the Royal revenue of the export duty upon the sugar, but had her tonnage duty not levied or returned to her. and in former years many a vessel having a full load of sugars cleared in ballast. but even supposing that they gave the true quantity reported, they certainly give no idea of the extent of the crop. the consumption on the island it is impossible to estimate. the quantity is almost incredible. No country in the world consumes so much sugar as the people of this Island in proportion to the population.

Rich and poor every table almost without exception (exclusive of the negroes upon plantations) is furnished more or less with the preserved fruits of the country, and the quantity of preserved fruits sent to all parts of the world is very great, and then is to be considered the sugar that is consumed in a country where every white inhabitant and a large portion of the colored population also take coffee three or four times a day. The prospects of the present crop from all parts of the Island were never more flattering - it is probable that there will be a large increase over the last year's crop. Contracts have already been entered into paying as high as 22 p per box - the boxes and casks are paid for separately as will be exhibited in the pro-forma invoices given in continuation. The brokerage upon sugar is (1) one per cent of which the purchaser pays $\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the seller the other $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

* Logarithmical table for the cost of Havana sugars per quintal (100 lb weight) put on board, all expenses included, excepting freight and Insurance - at trial (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per arroba - first cost.

45 Spanish arrobas = 100 lbs - the Sp. quintal of 100 lbs on board. £ 2.53 cents.

100 do pounds = 101.50. U.S. States Am. gl. do do £ 0.52, 20/100

100 do do = 101.75 - English gl. of 112 lbs do shil. 0.31 d. 53/100

100 do do = 92: French - " of 100 - do francs 2.88.

By foreign vessel -

to Spain - at 5 trials arroba - Exchange at par.

at 1 trial arroba	0.53
at 5 trials	
	£ 2.65

fixed expenses at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. 1.15

£ 3.80. - Quintal of 100 lbs onboard

To the United States -

The quintal of 100 pounds on board
at 5 rials & 2½ % discount.

at trial arrobo. \$ 0.52,20 per

at 5 rials. 5.

\$ 2.61,00

Fixed expenses c 37cts. \$ 1.13,56

at par \$ 3.74,56

37456 / 9750

3.84,16

\$ 3.84.

To England.

The quintal of 112 pounds on board
at 5 rials and 10 percent premium.

at trial the arrobo. \$ 1.53,100

at 5 rials

157 d: 65

fixed expenses c 37cents : 68 ; 58

at par. 226 d: 23

1 div. 10 per cent

226.23 / 1320

17.13

226.23 - 17.13 = 209.10

209.10 / 1.56 ha. = 131.56,00

To France.

The quintal of 100 lbs or 50 Kilos. on board.

at 5 rials and 2 percent discount.

at trial ~~in~~ planes 3.88

at ~~5 rials~~ 5 rials

14 d: 49

fixed Expenses c 37cts. 6.27

at par. planes. 20.67

20.67 / 98(2 per cent disc.)

21.09

planes. 21.09

By Spanish vessel.
 To Spain - at 5 rials & 5 per cent premium
 at 1 rial avoiles $\frac{f}{a} 2.53$ cents
 at 5 rials
 $\frac{f}{a} 2.65$
 fixed expenses at 37 cts $\frac{1.12}{\$ 3.77}$ at par
 $\frac{577}{105} \frac{f}{a} 3.59$
 To the United States: at 5 rials & 2 1/2 per cent discount
 at 1 rial $\frac{\$ 0.52,20}{5 rials} 2.61,00$
 fixed expenses at 37 cents $\frac{1.10,40}{\$ 8.71,40}$
 $\frac{37140}{9750} \frac{f}{a} 3.81$
 To England - at 5 rials & 10 per cent premium
 at 1 rial $\frac{31.53}{5 rials} 157 \frac{d}{a}, 65$
 fixed expenses at 37 cents $\frac{66.68}{224,33} \frac{f}{a} 1320$
 $\frac{224.33}{16.99} \frac{f}{a} 12$
 $\frac{11.88}{16.11} \frac{f}{a} 88,00$
 To France
 at 5 rials & 2 per cent discount
 at 1 rial $\frac{f}{a} 2.88$
 at 5 rials
 $\frac{f}{a} 14.40$
 fixed expenses at 37 cts $\frac{6.09}{22.49}$
 $\frac{2049}{98} \frac{f}{a} 20.90$ francs 20,90

Fixed charges to be added always to the
prices of first cost, whatever it may be.
By foreign vessel.

Petty expenses per box calculated at.	33 cents.	35 cts.	37 cts.
for Spanish quintal	\$1.14,25/00	\$1.14,76/00	\$1.15,27/00
" American do	\$1.12,56/00	1.13,06	\$1.13,56/00
" English do: shilling 0.67 ² /98, 00 sh: 0.68 ² /28, 00 £: 0.68,58/00			
" French do francs 6.21 c.	fr 6.24	fr 6.27	

By Spanish vessel.

Sp: quintal	\$1.11,05,00	\$1.11,56,00	\$1.12,07,00
Amer: do	1.09,40,00	\$1.09,90,00	\$1.10,40,00
Eng: do	shilling 0.66 ² ,08,00	sh: 0.66 ² ,38,00	£: 0.66,68/00
French do francs 6.03,50,00	fr 6.06,30,00	fr 6.09,10,00	

Multiplicators for freights.

United States.

15 + 5 p cent per box of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 17 annles of comes to 25 cents.

Spain.

15 + 10 p cent per box as above - quintal. 26 cents.

England.

15 + 5 p cent per ton of 20 English quintals. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shilling or 12,60/00

2 sh: additional for English ton, per qf. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 26,00

1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do do 63,00

France.

50 francs + 10 p cent for 1000 kilograms, the qf. f. 2.75

f. 5 additional per ton, the qf. f. 0.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cs.

1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do do 0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -

Divisors for Exchange with England.

1. do	1200	9 - 1308	18 - 1416	
1/p cent from:	1212	10 - 1320	19 - 1428	
2. do	1224	11 - 1332	20 - 1440	
3. do	1236	12 - 1344	Fractions to add to whole numbers.	
4. do	1248	13. 1356	1%	$\frac{12}{15}$
5. do	1260	14 1368	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$
6. do	1272	15 - 1380	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{4}{15}$
7. do	1284	16 - 1392	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{6}{15}$
8. do	1296	17 - 1404	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{10}{15}$

Ex: 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 = 1344
divisor. $\frac{5}{15}$ $\frac{7}{15}$ $\frac{135}{150}$

Divisors for United States, Spain, and France.

Premium

$\frac{1\%}{101}$	$\frac{2\%}{102}$	$\frac{3\%}{103}$
		for &c.

Discount

$\frac{1\%}{98}$	$\frac{2\%}{97}$	$\frac{3\%}{96}$
		for &c.

Pro forma Invoice of clayed sugar by a foreign vessel.

1000 boxes of sugar n^t weight 16500@ at 5 reals - \$10312.50

1000 Boxes at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ each 3250. -

\$13562.50

Charges.

Brokerage on \$13562.50 c $\frac{1}{2}$ % 67.81 $\frac{1}{4}$

Export dues 7 reals per box 875. -

Weighting, drayage, lightering,
samples, stamp paper &c. }
at 37 cts a box

370. - 1312. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
14875. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$

Commissions 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 371. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
\$15247. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$

Reimbursement

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % upon \$15678.33 431.15
\$15678.33 $\frac{3}{4}$

Spanish quintals 4125 qtls at \$3.80, 08 at par

100 Spanish lbs = 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Am. lbs (U. S. qtl 100 lbs) 4186 qtls at \$3.74. 54 do.

100 do = 101.75 English lbs (Eng. qtl 112 lbs) 3747 $\frac{98}{112}$ at 17. 1. 59 $\frac{1}{100}$ = 10% Premium
\$15678.33 at 10% prem. £3210. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

English qtl 3747.48 at 17. 1. 59 $\frac{1}{100}$ = 3210. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ d

4125 qtls (4p.) less 8% (French qtl 100 lbs) 3795 qtls at \$21. 08 at 2% disc't
\$15678.33 at 2% disc't. £79. 990. 74

French qtl 3795 at \$21. 08. = 79. 990. 74.

By a Spanish vessel, the export duty is only 75 cts per box, or \$125 less upon

1000 boxes take this sum & commission upon it
£3. 12½, and the sum total of the Invoice
will be only £15719 06½
Reimbursement.

2¾% upon £15546. 56½	427. 50
<hr/>	
4125 pds at par	£15546. 56½
4186 U.S. do at 2½% dist.	£3. 81.
3747 ¹⁸ / ₁₂ Eng. do at 10% premium	16. 11. 86/00
£15546. 56 at 10%	£3183. 3. 2d
3747 ¹⁸ / ₁₂ at 16. 11. 86	£3183. 3. 2d
3795 pds at 2% dist.	£20. 90
15546. 56 + 270	£79318. 55
3795 pds at francs £0. 90	= 79318. 55.
Proforma Invoice of marronado sugar, per foreign vessel.	
200 hds. weight 9624 amoles nett, at 57½@	£6015. -
200 casks at 5/- each.	1000.
<hr/>	
	7015.

Charges

Export duty 87½cts per 500 lbs	421. -
Weighting, drayage & lightering } at £1. 18¾ per 14 hds } <td>225</td>	225
Brokerage ½% on £7015. -	35. 07
<hr/>	
Commissions 2½%	192. 40
<hr/>	
£7888. 47	

The same quantity of sugar shipped upon a Spanish vessel, the duty being only 75 cts per 500 lbs would pay for export duties £360. 87 which exceed the commission above.

Coffee.

The production of this article has rapidly diminished during the last fourteen or fifteen years on the north part of Cuba

owing to the low prices, scarcity of laborers, and consequent high rates of wages, and the larger profit in the cultivation of the sugar cane. The berry begins to get ripe about August, when the picking is commenced and continued until December or January next - ^{it begins to flower in Feb., March, April, or May. the 3^d flower gives the best coffee.} the article is brought to market throughout the year but in December January and February, and even as late as March, it comes in greatest quantities - the packing in sacks of from 6 to 8 arrobes of 25 pounds, is effected on the plantations - the tare of a sack is two pounds. Coffee is sold by regular licensed brokers, by sample, and before being received is examined, and if not equal to the sample, is rejected - it is usually classed in five classes. Superior, First, Second, Third, and Triache. There is a class called "Caracillo, a round bean, the produce of the first bearing year, when the pods have only one kernel - after the first year the pods have two kernels. Coffee when long in store loses its aroma & fades in color - when good the berries are smooth, equal, and unbroken, free from stones or unpleasant smell, and of a fresh green color.

The cultivation of coffee was introduced in the Island of Cuba in 1797 & 98 by the French Emigrants from Hayti. In 1804 the exports were 5,000 arrobes, in 1809, 32,000 arrobes from Havana, in 1815, 918,263 arrobes = 16,370,229 = 17,709,357 = 18,779,618 = 19,642,716 = 20,686,046 = 21,792,570 = 22,501,429 = 23,895,825 = 24,679,385 = 25,850,216 = 26,124,8958 = 27,1453,900 = 28,776,940 = 29,109,3596 = 30,106,3576 = 31,1,391,298 = 32,1394,605 = 33,1,893,364 = 34,934,760 = 35,819,352 = 36,922,493 = 37,1,409,637 = 38,916,838 = 39,697,491 = 40,127,841 3 1/2 =

$1841, 739158 = 42, 107499\frac{1}{2} = 43, 768916\frac{1}{2} = 44, 587604 = 45,$

$1,059052 = 46, 237113 = 47, 329170 = 48, 121936 = 49, 497264 = 50,$

$160739 = 51, 161828 = 52, 150698 = 53, 164, 658 = 54$ about $108,000 = 55,$

28,746 arrobas - By the above figures will be observed how sadly the production of coffee has decreased within the last few years - the time is now fast approaching when none will be raised on this side of Cuba - and then the inhabitants will have to depend upon the coffee raised in the District of Abra de Lago de Cuba, which is still quite large in quantity, and were it not for the immense quantity of beans, corn & other grains that are roasted and mixed with the real coffee, the quantity of the latter would scarcely suffice for the consumption of a country where it is used in such great quantities - It is believed by many that the time will arrive ^{when} ~~that~~ the Island of Cuba will have to import coffee for the consumption of her inhabitants -

Proforma Invoice of Coffee - by a foreign vessel - the export duty, when shipped upon a Spanish bottom is only 12 cents a quintal or 100 lbs pounds -

100 bags, nt. wt. 16350 lbs at .7cts.	1144.50
100 bags at 50 reals	62.50
	1207. -

Charges.

Export duty 20 cts per 100 lbs ... \$32.70

Weighing & drayage 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per bag. 12.50

Brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ... 6.03 57.23
\$ 1258.23

Commission 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 31.45

Total. \$ 1289.68

By a Spanish ^{essel} would amount only to \$1264.57 deducting from \$1289.68, \$20.11 for difference in duties & commission.

Molasses.

This article is carted from the estates to convenient shipping places on the coast. A considerable quantity is brought to the port of Havana in drogers (Coasting Schooners) but it is usually sold to be received elsewhere on the coast, and vessels go from the open ports to take in cargoes of the article returning to the open ports to clear - all molasses taken at the outports are of course included in the amounts of exports of the open ports from which the outports depend, or of those where the vessels obtain their clearance. The shipments generally commence about the end of December. The price is always stipulated by the keg computed at 5½ gallons, and the price of the cask is added at 5½ cents per gallon, and when an unusual number of tierces & barrels are taken, these casks are charged for at 7 cents per gallon. The casks are always gauged with the rod, from which the outs are taken with an outstick - an excess of about 7 per cent over the true contents is thus obtained. This article is not only exempt from payment of export dues, but the vessels carrying full cargoes of the same and nothing else have their tonnage duty returned, or are exempted from the payment thereof. This is of great importance and gives life to the trade for the tonnage upon a foreign vessel is 1½ \$ per ton, and 1% ad. ditional upon the total amount of the duty proper. There are two articles that have for some time past been exported known

under the respective names of concentrated molados and concentrated molasses. These articles have heretofore enjoyed the exemption from export duty, and the vessels carrying them that of the tonnage money, but by a recent order of the Superintendancy General of the Exchequer of the Island, dated 11th December 1855 concentrated molasses and concentrated molados must pay on being exported 72½ per cent as common sugar, deducting from its weight that of the Hogsheads as casks. and the vessels carrying the same have to pay the full tonnage dues. This order is headed by a preamble to the effect that it has been proved beyond doubt that under the denomination of molasses are exported concentrated molados and molasses containing 80 & 65 per cent of sugar that is to be granulated.

Any one would be led to suppose that the exports of molasses would have considerably diminished in extent, from the many improvements that have of late taken place in the manufacture of sugar, by which much of the molasses is reboiled and granulated, and also from the large number of distilleries that have been recently established in various parts of the Island, some of them distilling 20 & 30 pipes of rum per day, but the quantity shipped from this Circular district in the present year will be found to be not a great deal under that of last

year. The article employs a large number of American vessels. at the same time a larger amount has been shipped to Europe & British America than any previous year. It will be perceived however, that no doubt from the reasons above stated the exports of this article has not increased in the same proportion as sugar.

Export from Havana

in 1839, 50651 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhds of which to U.S. 50152 $\frac{1}{2}$

1840, 46277	"	do	45912
1841, 44145	"	do	43101 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842, 38184 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	do	37285
1843, 33561 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	do	32158
1844, 34415	"	do	34012
1845, 19300	"	do	17301
1847, 39157	"		
1848, 33741	"		
1849, 43844	"		
1850, 44716	"		
1851, 50431	"		
1852, 43087	"		
1853, 44474	"		
1854, 39365	"		
1855, 34875	"		

But a very small proportion went anywhere not in the United States.

Proforma Invoice of molasses

100 Hhds quaging 13750 gallons.

or 2500 Kegs of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$625.

Basks at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts per gallon 756.25

1381.25

Charges.

Cooperage (to U.S.) 50cts per Hhd. 50. -

1431.25

Commissions 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 35.75

Total = \$ 1467.03

When a person is employed to quage and receive the molasses on board, he is usually allowed $12\frac{1}{2}$ ct per Hhd. cooperage of barrels is 25 cents each, and the same charge per Hhd for lighterage, but this last expense more properly belongs to the vessel to pay.

Honey.

Is entirely of domestic production, in the same mode that it was a century ago in rough boxes, about 4 feet long and about 12 inches square, resting on stones about six inches from the ground, shaded by a grove of small trees. 100 & 200 boxes are frequently found on the same place. but little care is taken in the collection of Honey, and in consequence it is full of impurities. it is gathered twice a year in August & January. The prices vary very little from 40 cents per gallon. Sales are effected per gallon, is generally put up in tierces, and the casks are also charged for at the rate of 7 cents per gallon.

The exports of this article in 1854 were about 2311 tierces, of which about 500 went to the United States, 727 to Hamburg and Bremen, 245 to Holland, 343 to Belgium, 133 to Spain, 217 to S. America & Mexico, and the balance to England, France and Italy. In 1855 there have been exported from Havana 1817 tierces, of which 649 to Hamburg & Bremen, 367 to Holland, 299 to Belgium, 278 to Cuba and a market, 116 to U. States, and the rest to Spain, Italy &c.

The average contents of a tierce is about 80 gallons.

Proforma Invoice of Honey
per foreign vessel.

100 tierces of Honey, containing 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons at 40cts each.	\$3550.40
100 casks at 7 cents per gallon.	621.32
	<hr/>
	4171.72

Charges.

Export duty on C. House valuation of	
\$18.75cts per 100 gallons at 1/2% {	\$120.66
Cooperage 37/12cts per tierce.	37.50
	<hr/>
	4329.88
Commissions 2 1/2%.	108.24
Total =	<hr/>
	\$4438.12

By a Spanish vessel the duty is only 4 per cent upon the same valuation above given.

Wax.

Is produced from domesticated bees, and exported both bleached & unbleached in cakes about 15 inches wide, 30long and 3 thick, & baled for shipping, 2 cakes in each bale sometimes, but generally the article is put up in bales of 200lb & upwards. good wax is of a bright yellow, unctious to the touch, soft but a little brittle - When bleached, it is less unctious than the yellow, transparent, hard and brittle and with a slight appearance, when broken, of crystallization. The exports of this article were in 1854, about 46,622 arrobes of 25 lbs each, of which only about 90 to U. States - 309 to G. Britain, 10,655 to Spain, 35439 to Mexico & South America, 50 to British America & 79 to France.

The exports in 1855 were about 54,646 arrobes, 12,116 to Spain, 254 to U. States, 716 to G. Britain, 41554 to South America.

and Mexico, and the rest to various other places. The prices vary from 30 to 50cts per lb.

Pro forma Invoice of wax.

10 bales white wax. 1125 lb at 34cts/lb.	\$ 382.50
10 do yellow wax 1125 . . at 26cts . .	292.50
	<u>675. -</u>

Charges.

Export duty - 1125 lb (C. H. valuation 18cts/lb) \$ 202.50 and

1125 . . do 12 . . . 135. -

Total \$ 337.50 at 7 1/4% 24.47

Baling 1 1/2 p per bale. ----- 30. -

drayage &c 2.50

Brokerage 1/2 % 3.38 : 60.35

\$ 735.35

Commissions 2 1/2% 18.38

\$ 753.73

The above is per foreign vessel. If shipped upon a Spanish bottom the duty is only 4% on the valuations above specified -

Aguardiente (Tafia or Rum)

Distilled from molasses and refuse of the sugar works. It is sold per pipe of 125 gallons, with or without cask, according to agreement. Good tafia is of not less than 20 degrees, clear & transparent, of slightly brown in color, and smooth taste. The exports of this article last year were about 15473 pipes - of which 7535 pipes went to Spain - 150 to U. States - 294 to G. Britain - 2091 to Cowes, or Falmouth & a market - 640 to Hamburg & Bremen - 2637 to France - 583 to Trieste & Venice - 137 to S. America & Mexico; the balance to Italy, Gibraltar & a market.

The exports of 1855 very considerably exceed any previous year, and from the number of extensive distilleries recently established the article is

likely to form a considerable item of exportation in future. It has commanded the last year as high as 45/- & 48/- per pipe during a portion of it - at the termination of the year it was quoted at 40 to 42/- brisk. - The number of pipes shipped were 21,102 - of which - 840 to U.S. States - 3499 to G. Britain - 798 to Germany - 2114 to France - 12787 to Spain - 809 to S. America & Mexico - the balance to Italy & other countries.

Pro-forma Invoice of Rum.
10 pipes (including cask) at 42/- £ 420.-
Charges.

Export duty (free)	-----
Shipping expenses	----- 3.50
Cooperage 50cts	----- 7.50
Brokerage 1/2 %	----- 2.10
	<u>13.10</u>
	<u>433.10</u>

Commissions 2 1/2 %	----- 10.82
Total	<u>£ 4443.92</u>

Leaf Tobacco.

Tobacco is one of the most important articles of production in the Island. The planters commence to plant in August or September, after the heavy rains are over, and the northerns may be looked for which generally come accompanied by a drizzling rain that is favorable to the plant. In February or March and as late as April the tobacco is cut and taken to a house or shed erected for the purpose of affording shade, and at the same time a free circulation of air, it is placed

on Cufes (holes) laid horizontally at some distance from the ground, where it is allowed to become perfectly dry until the spring rains commence when the humidity seizes the leaf, causes it to swell, and to take the silky appearance peculiar to it. It is then taken from the holes and laid in a heap on the ground, the leaves being slightly sprinkled with water. in this state it undergoes a species of fermentation. after this operation is through the leaves are placed in manojos (hands). afterward it is a very common practice to take a quantity of refuse leaves and infuse them in a certain quantity of water, and in some instances wine & even alcohol, or rather tafia is used when the tobacco is light colored & weak and it is desired to give it increased strength. This infusion undergoes a state of fermentation, after which the refuse leaves deposit themselves at the bottom. the tobacco is dipped into this preparation, before being hung up in a room almost air tight, where it undergoes the sweating, to which the name of Calentura (fever) is given. the process of dipping is performed as many times as the tobacco may require. I am under the impression that this process might be used to great advantage with the Connecticut tobacco. The qualities of Cuba tobacco vary according to the section or district in which it is produced. that grown on the western end of the Island is the celebrated Vuelta Abajo tobacco. that raised

in other parts of the Island, which is very inferior in quality, is known under the name of Vuelta-Arriba. There is another class called of Yara, from which the Puerto Principe cigars are made. This is very good for those who like it.

The best Vuelta Abajo tobacco is grown on the margins of certain rivers which are periodically over flowed and is called tabaco de río, distinguished from other tobaccos by a fine sand found in the creases of the leaves - good tobacco is aromatized, of a rich brown color (this color is preferred by those who are fond of a strong cigar, but there is many a light colored leaf that is quite strong) without stains and the leaf thin and elastic - burns well without bitter or biting taste. There is probably no production of the earth that offers so many disappointments. The raising of it is subjected to many contre-tempo. If I am not mistaken, only one good crop is made in three years on an average. Tobacco is usually divided into five classes, to wit:

Calidad or Libra - this is the best tobacco, the bales always contain 60 hands or manojos of 4 gavillas or fingers of about 25 leaves each, and are marked £ 60. The strongest cigar is made with this leaf.

Infuriado Principal or Primera (First) has less flavor than Libra, & is generally of lighter color. The leaves should be whole & elastic - 80 hands of 4 gavillas (of 30 leaves) are in each bale, which is marked B 80 -

Segundas (2nd) - Many good wrappers in these, but the majority of the leaves are stained, have a bad color, or have been slightly touched by the worm. This wrapper is weaker than the 1st. This class is put up in bales of 80 manojos, each of these of 35 to 40 leaves, and marked 3 a 80.

Terceras or 3ds, constitute the best fillers, and some wrappers are found amongst them, especially if the tobacco is new. The bales have 80 manojos of 4 gavillas having upwards of 40 leaves each - the bale are marked 3 a 80.

Cuartas or 4ths. The most inferior class, fit only for fillers. The bales contain 80 manojos of 4 gavillas, no determined number of leaves in the gavillas; marked 4 a 80.

Vuelta Arriba tobacco is put up in the same or a similar manner.

It would be very difficult indeed for any one to attempt to fix prices for tobacco. They vary from say 10% to 17% generally, but occasionally fabulous prices are paid for that which is very good in quality and which offers a fair prospect of yielding a large number of cigars. I have it from a very reliable source that a little over a month since the celebrated factory of "La Hija de Cabanas, y Carabal" paid the sum of 10,000 of cash for a lot of only 45 bales none of which exceed 100 lbs in weight. By the following quotations given by our latest Price Current it will be perceived how varied the prices are

for tobacco - 120 to 140/- for 1sts - 2nd & 3rd
40 to 80/- for 4ths } according to
40 to 50/- for 5ths } quality, selection,
20 to 30 for 6th } & unsort - all
17 to 20 for 7th & capadura is Muelta Abap.

When tobacco is shipped it is generally covered with crash.

The same difficulty arises in making estimates of production or even of exports of this article, as in every other article produced by the Island. The general estimate of exports from Havana is about 55,000 pounds per month - the number of pounds exported in 1854 was 5,452,206, of which 1,913,365 went to U. States; 272,716 to G. Britain; 738,378 to Germany; 2,5841 to Holland; 1,6825 to Batti ~~&~~ 790,85 to Belgium; 279,860 to France; ~~covers Falmouth~~ to Italy; 44,490 to Gibraltar, & a market; 20,1541 to South America & Mexico; 1,880,105 to Spain & the rest to other countries - In 1855 they are calculated at 7,791,452 lbs; say, 2,382,742 to U. States = 147,419 to G. Britain; 1,316,901 to Germany = 138,690 to Holland = 142,200 to Belgium = 290,252 to France = ~~covers Falmouth~~ to Italy = 59,202 to Gibraltar & a market = 48,5,682 to S. America & Mexico = 2,828,364 to Spain; and the rest to other countries - The production of tobacco is increasing very fast, and will form one of the principal articles of exportation from Havana - it may very justly be said to be already so, independent by of the immense quantity that is sent out in the shape of cigars.

Pro-forma Invoice of tobacco.

10 bales of 1sts at 60/-	600.-
30 do of 2ndos at 20/-	600
	<u>£1200</u>

Charges.

Export duty on 3826 lbs. at £1.75cts per 100 lbs.	£66.95
--	--------

Baling	20.-
--------	------

Shipping expenses	10
-------------------	----

Brokerage, 25cts each bale	10.	£06.95
		<u>£1306.95</u>

Commissions 2½%	32.67
Total =	<u>£1339.62</u>

The above is by foreign vessel to a foreign port. The duty when shipped upon a Spanish vessel is 10¢ per 100 lbs. - Tobacco in dust or scraps used for pipes, after making paper cigars or cigarritos, pay on being exported 7½% on a valuation of £12.50 per 100 lbs if shipped from foreign bottom, 4 per cent per Sp. vessel for a foreign port, + 3 per cent per do for a Spanish port.

The consumption of tobacco in the Island, independently of that which is made into cigars is also quite considerable, but that is more in the country by negroes on plantations, and of the inferior qualities, in their cachimbas or pipes.

Cigars.

are made of all classes of Tobacco and of various sizes and shapes, and therefore of various values. There is

probably no manufactured article
^{so difficult} to estimate the true value of as cigars.
there are certain well known brands
that can command almost any price;
they have a fixed value, such for
instance as those of "La Hoya de Cabanas,
y Carbalal", "Cabargas", "Patargas"
"La Higuera" &c &c, and even amongst
those of high reputation and having
apparently fixed prices, deliver cigars
at lower rates than those appearing in
their Bill of rates, to persons that advance
them large sums of money for the
purchase of tobacco, and receive in
payment large quantities of their
cigars per month. These celebrated
brands are known to be the purchasers
of the best and highest priced tobacco.
at the same time it is well known that
they purchase cigars from smaller
factories, make selections with great
care, pack them in their own boxes
with their own brands, and obtain
for these the same prices as for the cigars
made at their own factories; and just
as good an article may be procured
elsewhere for half the price. But
very few of the cigars proceeding from
those celebrated factories are con-
sumed on the Island, and there are
even some, but comparatively few
of those cigars are sent to the United
States and there are many whose works
all go to the States. I mean in the above
remarks, in the way of trade. It would be quite
impossible to give any positive figures.

in regard to the extent of manufacture
of cigars in this Island. notwithstanding
all my diligence in procuring information,
and the various modes employed for the
purpose, my efforts have failed. the
only mode I could find to make an
approximating estimate of the quantity
manufactured is by estimating first
the number of smokers in the Islands
(and here I meet one great stumbling block
what is the population of Cuba? it is
calculated as low as under one million
and as high as One million & a half)
It must be borne in mind that almost
every man and a very large portion
of women, in the Island smoke
cigars and although it is very true
that a large number use the cigaritos
or paper cigars, still it is known
that a very large portion of these also
consume the other kind or "puros."
My object has been to ascertain in the
first place the home consumption.
In my persevering efforts to estimate
the number of smokers by inquiries
from both Spaniards and Germans,
I find the estimates varying between
300,000 and 1,000,000!! ten cigars per
day is considered about the average
quantity consumed by each person.
As my basis of calculation I have
put down the number at 400,000. this
would give for the consumption of
the Island the almost incredible
amount of 1460 millions of cigars
per annum. equal to 14,60,000 boxes of

was each calculating each thousand
to weigh 12 lbs. each smoker therefore
consuming 44 lbs per annum or a
trifle over 2 ounces per day. this taken
in connection with the amount of exports
from all parts of the Island that cannot
be less than the consumption swells the
figures to an extent that is startling
makes me doubt the basis of my
calculation, and yet I am told
by many that I am rather under
than over the number of smokers
and the quantity they consume per
day.

I have felt an increased interest
in the article as I have progressed in my
inquiries, and from the belief that it
is the first attempt that has been made
to form an estimate in any way of
the extent of the manufacture or con-
sumption - it is almost as difficult
to ascertain the amount of exports -
the officers of the customs are, it is
believed, more particular in the
protection of the Royal Revenue.
^{now than formerly}
Still, there are a large number of
cigars exported that are not entered;
of which a very large quantity are
smuggled out, say about one third
and some believe fully one half, of
the quantity actually taken out.
Under any circumstances it is clear
that the production of tobacco is to a
much greater extent than has been
generally estimated; or rather, believed -
the truth is, no estimate, as far as I

can know has ever been made before. If I have approached a correct estimate, the amount of production of tobacco & the profits in the quantity manufactured fall very little short in value to that of the sugar crops. Both the cultivation & manufacture are yearly increasing. New factories are almost weekly springing up in this city, and I suppose in other parts of the Island.

The exports, as per official returns, appearing in the Weekly Report and Price Current published in this City were in 1854 from Havanas, 263,626,000, — of this quantity 14,225,900, — to U. States. 30,604,000, — to G. Britain; 2162,000, — to Cowes & Falmouth, destination from thence unknown. 1735,000, — to the Baltic. 27,650,000, — to Hamburg & Bremen 5,122,000, — to Holland. 5,917,000, — to Belgium 35,998,000, — to France. 54,54,000, — to Spain. 863,000 — to Trieste & Venice. 70,000 to Italy. 94,000 to Gibraltar & a market. 143,000 to British America. 4,465,000 to South America & Mexico. For 1855. Reference is requested to the printed statements in continuation taken from the Weekly Report &c.

Attention is also called to the tables herewith accompanying taken from the Diario de la Marina (issue 1st Jan'y 1856). This newspaper is undoubtedly a very well conducted Journal, and worthy of consideration

Pro-forma Invoice of Cigars

10,000 Cigars Regalia 1^o (trans) c 42 fl. 420.

Charges.

Export duty 75cts per thousand. 47.50

Case (if they are put in a case) 1.25

Portage, or drayage & lightage. 1.75

10.50

\$ 430.50

Commissions 2 1/2 % 10.75

\$ 441.25

To which is to be added the Consular certificate when the invoice requires the verification. The export duty on cigars shipped from Spanish vessels is the same as upon foreign.

Paper cigars, or cigarritos.

An immense quantity of this article is consumed in the Island - and a very large amount exported to Spain, Mexico, and South America - a very considerable quantity are also shipped to N. Orleans, New York, San Francisco & other places in the United States. I have it not in my power to give any sort of estimate of the consumption & exportation. The manufacture of the article is however a large branch of industry. The price of the best kind is 1f per 40 paper bundles containing each some 36 to 40 cigarritos - The export duty is upon a valuation of \$2.50cts per 100 bundles 7 1/4 % for foreign vessel bound to a foreign port, 4 % for Spanish do bound to a ^{foreign} Spanish port 3 % for ditto bound to a pp. ditto.

Sweetmeats, copper ore, and

woods constitute the other principal articles of export from Cuba. The sweet meats are made with the fruits of Cuba especially the Guava - a great deal is consumed on the Island, & a very considerable quantity exported. I cannot at present furnish any estimate of the exports. The duty is laid upon a valuation of \$4.50cts per 25 pounds - to wit
7 1/4% - if shipped in foreign vessel to foreign port
4%
for Spanish do to ditto
3%
per do to Spanish do.

Copper ore will long be one of the most valuable exports from this Island. already there is a considerable amount of British Capital engaged in mining, and from report the capital is likely to be largely increased. It is impossible to come at the exact figures of the amount of exports, but it may fairly be put down at 27,100 tons. The ore extracted by British Capital is sent to Swansea - some tons have been sent from this side of the Island to Baltimore. No market value may be properly stated for the article Cedar, Mahogany & other woods are sent out principally from the south side of the Island - of the first class a large quantity is used for cigar boxes & cases. The rate or per centage of export of wood is the same for all kinds - 7 1/4, 4, & 3. but the valuations vary.

The duty upon copper ore is nine cents per quintal (100 lbs).

Gold exported in any shape to a foreign

country pays a duty of $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ upon a valuation of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ the ounce - silver $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ upon 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound -

of fruits, such as oranges, pine-apples, aguacates (alligator pears) &c a very considerable quantity are exported especially to the U. States - It would not be an easy matter to estimate the quantity, as no records worthy of the least credence are kept - It is free of duty -

Besides the article above enumerated there are many others exported from this Island, but not from Havana that I know of, such as cocoa, tortoise shells, hides, cattle - these 4 kinds I mention merely because they are subject to export duty all others are free of duty -

American Capital employed in the Island

I know of only two instances where American capital has been employed in the Island - The Gas works in this City established by James Robt of New Orleans probably to the extent of 250,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Refinery at Matanzas by the Beechers of St Louis who may have invested 150,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ there is one instance that came to my knowledge where a New York House has made over advances on the crops of a plantation ^{notably to the extent of 75,000 $\frac{1}{2}$} & have been obliged to take the plantation as a collateral security giving time for reimbursement - I believe the above are the only instances where

American Capital is employed here for the present. There is an insecurity in the investment of capital here from various causes, that temptation is held out to prudent capitalists notwithstanding the high rates of interest paid, from 10 to 20%.

New Branches of Industry.— I know of none unless it is the large increase of distilleries the past year. In one or more instances the entire crops of cane were consumed and distilled into rum. In one instance unfortunately by some accident the whole establishment was consumed by fire soon after it commenced operations.

Agriculture seems to make little progress except in sugar cane and tobacco— some fields of yucca have been increased owing to the great demand for starch which is made from that root— some castor-bean is also raised for making castor oil— but this is scarcely worth mentioning.

In scientific discoveries, notwithstanding my diligent enquiries, I cannot learn of any thing. In the useful arts a Spaniard resident here has taken a patent for pressing sugar in boxes, which is likely to become popular, and if really successful our countrymen from Maine in will not perhaps be much obliged to the inventor, as if not diminishing the quantity of boxes required, it may perhaps prevent the further development of the sugar box shooks trade. Several

other patents have been taken the past year but I have heard of none having become practicable.

The public works of principal note are the commencement of the line of fortifications round the city about a mile distant. they are all staked off and the first on the border of the gulf has been actually commenced - the progress is very slow - there are to supply the place of the walls round the city, the demolition of which already is begun, but this of late seems to be suspended. Genl. Concha, the present Capt. Genl., has made a number of valuable improvements which have been completed. the principal is the extension of the sheds throughout the whole length of the Quays, one of the most valuable commercial improvements made for a number of years.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM HAVANA FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1855.

Cleared for	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses. hhd's.	Coffee, arrobes.	Honey tierces.	Wax, arrobes.	Rum, pipes.	Segars, mille.	Tobacco, lbs.
To the United States....	194,182	31,954	9,931	116	254	840	114,506	2,382,742
Cowes, Falmouth & a mkt	205,496	12	67	278	6	1,080	1,797	23,602
Great Britain	27,483	646	48	....	716	2,419	22,973	147,419
Russia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden & Denmark..	34,774	171	12	....	....	6	1,860	....
Hamburg & Bremen....	53,856	....	65	649	....	790	25,978	1,316,901
Holland	19,288	....	4	367	....	2	2,897	138,690
Belgium.....	34,375	....	132	299	....	....	5,057	142,200
France.....	140,367	190	103	....	....	2,114	51,927	290,252
Spain.....	203,927	164	16,592	94	12,116	12,787	5,179	2,828,364
Gibraltar & a market	9,495	....	....	....	....	162	552	35,600
Trieste & Venice.....	17,948	....	....	12	....	....	2,481	....
Leghorn & Genoa	6,769	....	36	....	....	93	188	....
British Provinces N. A.	257	1,738	4	....	....	....	7	....
México & South America	14,458	....	1,812	2	41,554	809	5,237	485,682
Total cleared in 1855.....	963,677	34,875	28,746	1,817	54,646	21,102	240,639	7,791,452

FROM MATANZAS.

Cleared for	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses, hhd's.	Coffee, arrobes.
To the United States....	123,287	34,758	6
Cowes, Falmouth & a mkt	84,280	3,567	12
Great Britain:	28,118	18,595	....
Russia.....	....	....	....
Sweden & Denmark....	5,691	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen....	4,782	457	....
Holland.....	2,554	....	....
Belgium.....	3,603	....	....
France.....	10,890	921	....
Spain.....	44,391	15	489
Gibraltar & a market ...	14,900	3	18
Trieste & Venice.....	2,090	....	....
Leghorn & Genoa.....	....	....	....
British Provinces N. A.	5,529	8,444	....
México & S. America...	3,216	363	....
TOTAL.....	333,273	67,118	525

ESTADO comparativo de la exportación hecha por el puerto de la Habana en los años de 1854 y 1855.

DESTINOS.	AZUCAR, CAJAS.		CAFE, ARROBAS.		MIEL, BOCOYES.		MIEL ABRI, TEHS.		CERA, ARROBAS.		AGUARDITE, PIPAS.		TAB, LAB, MILRS.		TABAC., RAMA LIL.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1884.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
España.....	124.391	203.927	24.713	16.030	445	164	109	94	12.155	12.146	6.752	10.666	6.875	7.662	1.870	105.2
Estados Unidos.....	127.136	194.281	53.161	9.801	28.686	31.954	505	116	207	254	150	840	142.391	118.119	1.886	969
Inglaterra.....	69.137	27.585	20	48	1.927	646	18	67	1.071	12	75	2.419	30.615	24.134	272.776	147.41
Cowes y un mercado.....	287.223	205.000	18	75	1.071	171	12	171	276	9	2.091	2.080	2.162	2.158	44.400	23.600
Báltico.....	21.862	34.874	23	12	1.464	65	126	727	639	640	790	27.650	26.476	788.378	1.316.90	1.386.969
Hamburgo y Bremen.....	50.386	53.956	1	6	4	4	245	347	132	343	289	5.122	4.058	25.841	18.69	2.382.74
Holanda.....	11.923	13.388	6	4	727	639	640	790	103	190	60	2.735	2.660	18.825	17.905	2.320.20
Bélgica.....	43.548	34.475	9.162	132	343	289	10	12	10	279	2.404	2.614	36.248	32.929	279.867	290.25
Francia.....	109.729	149.367	11.891	103	343	289	60	12	10	279	583	563	5.917	5.056	79.055	142.20
Trieste y Venecia.....	36.653	18.048	7.129	10	279	583	60	12	10	279	583	563	2.981	2.981	2.981	2.981
Italia.....	3.678	6.869	9.835	36	10	12	10	12	10	279	583	563	2.981	2.981	2.981	2.981
Otros puntos.....	21.194	24.210	5.665	1.610	3.261	1.802	217	22	36.989	41.654	70	93	810	810	7.818	182.141
Totales.....	899.410	966.640	116.077	27.908	35.516	35.039	2.291	1.795	50.539	54.8.9	14.707	20.982	266.190	254.542	306.447	200.01

Stamps
United States
England
Covers and a Mallet

ESTADO de los buques de travesía entrados en este puerto en el año de 1855

Statement exhibiting the quantities of Cuban
Staples ^{importation} entered registered in the Custom
House of Havana during the 20 years de-
signated.

Años.	Sugar	Buñuelos	Coffee	Arroz	Seguros M	Leaf tobacco	Molasses	Honey	Wax	Rum
	Azúcar cajas.	Café arrobas.	Arroz	millares.	Tabac. torc. millares.	Tab. rama libras.	Miel purga bocoyes.	Miel abejas tercerolas.	arroz arrobas.	Aguaviva pipas.
1836	213.978	839.956	94.564	1.295.896	44.781	1.340	20.489	3.1		
1837	321.657	1.409.789	143.705	1.196.185	43.278	1.399	35.414	2.4		
1838	344.494	864.490	171.413	1.528.125	56.452	1.173	20.251	3.9		
1839	330.624	1.174.996	153.370	1.356.929	50.613	1.545	29.534	5.0		
1840	447.578	1.272.822	137.067	1.025.362	47.006	2.113	24.448	8.4		
1841	436.890	749.570	159.450	1.245.289	42.909	1.974	28.815	8.7		
1842	427.947	1.081.486	130.727	1.018.990	37.459	2.643	29.351	6.7		
1843	461.307	773.043	152.009	2.138.802	35.721	2.198	37.048	6.2		
1844	534.582	579.248	149.583	1.286.242	35.812	1.963	31.759	4.9		
1845	267.595	170.466	119.271	1.633.073	26.076	847	31.4094	2.7		
1846	515.9004	263.946	151.923	3.850.637	26.679	1.887	37.487	6.0		
1847	661.7664	346.390	210.027	2.109.159	32.765	1.425	36.095	10.8		
1848	686.083	132.172	149.667	1.354.722	25.934	1.707	36.923	11.30		
1849	605.4634	509.044	112.946	1.323.891	34.418	1.939	26.048	7.49		
1850	704.777	170.902	203.068	4.007.000	28.615	2.156	43.894	7.09		
1851	849.018	150.253	261.989	4.093.531	44.339	2.108	45.666	5.79		
1852	688.747	158.496	170.559	3.182.577	39.515	2.114	37.413	5.84		
1853	740.8354	173.348	293.385	4.069.069	28.433	1.882	27.012	9.01		
1854	837.9084	121.701	244.507	5.152.850	38.6114	2.253	53.253	15.77		
1855	1.050.546	30.727	263.644	7.058.912	26.986	2.061	68.150	20.85		

ESTADO de los pasajeros llegados á este puerto en el año de 1855 y puntos de su procedencia.

MESES.	PASAJEROS.				ESTRANGEROS.	PROCEDENCIAS.
	NACIONALES.	Militares.	Colonos canarios.	Náufragos		
Enero.....	853	162	11	1026	349	Particulares.
Febrero....	386	62	459	264	142	Militares.
Marzo.....	920	40	133	1093	69	Colonos canarios.
Abri.....	589	275	117	13	236	Náufragos
Mayo.....	539	664	70	13	139	Total.....
Junio.....	344	873	13	1286	186	Particulares.
Julio.....	431	1477	1988	1794	794	Colonos yucatecos.
Agosto....	504	436	46	866	12	Idem chinos.
Setiembre....	407	20	42	109	12	Náufragos
Octubre....	721	472	44	171	12	Total.....
Noviembre....	885	697	1074	1482	12	De tránsito...
Diciembre....	770	208	96	352	12	De la Isla...
Totales....	7349	5286	504	48	13187	Total general.
					2693	España.....
					524	Canarias.....
					3015	Est.- Unidos...
					96	Ruertos de Europa.
					6328	Puertos de América.
					7481	Puertos de Asia.
					9338	Tránsito.
					36871	La Isla.
					9500	TOTAL GENERAL.

ESTADO comparativo de buques de travesía entrados y salidos en '54 y '55.

MESES.	ENTRADAS.				SALIDAS.			
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Enero.....	71	100	171	42	147	189	61	72
Febrero....	24	80	104	46	128	174	69	107
Marzo.....	74	159	233	55	161	216	46	99
Abri.....	59	139	198	51	131	182	65	150
Mayo.....	74	157	231	74	161	235	65	161
Junio.....	68	123	191	69	124	193	53	129
Julio.....	72	96	168	74	92	166	85	131
Agosto....	54	51	105	37	70	107	47	76
Setiembre....	29	53	82	24	65	89	20	58
Octubre....	21	102	123	34	79	113	47	84
Noviembre....	54	88	142	63	87	150	41	86
Diciembre....	60	113	173	50	113	163	52	79
Totales....	660	1261	1691	619	1358	1977	656	1225
							1881	632
							1354	1936

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE entrados y salidos en los años de 1854 y 1855.

MESES.	ENTRADOS.		SALIDOS.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Enero.....	251	284	227	334
Febrero....	332	357	304	372
Marzo.....	467	503	368	438
Abri.....	354	462	326	243
Mayo.....	494	520	407	459
Junio.....	357	299	296	303
Julio.....	344	301	291	275
Agosto....	279	235	260	234
Setiembre....	182	212	216	192
Octubre....	151	158	153	167
Noviembre....	188	198	200	199
Diciembre....	190	216	208	214
Totales....	3589	3745	3256	3430

Computed value of the Production
of Cuba in 1855-

Sugar - 2,000,000 boxes @ 18/- 36,000,000
Molasses. 200,000 Hhds c 12/- 2,400,000
Wax & honey 1,000,000
Tobacco, cigars & cigarritos 32,000,000
Coffee 1,000,000
Minerals 2,500,000
Rum 1,000,000
Fruits & other articles 2,000,000
Total. £ 77,900,000

Havana 10th Jan'y 1856 -

Wm. G. Robertson

Ch. 1.

Grecoane Mitt
Seepkated no. 6.
Report upon inci-
mations from among the
of Cuban seafarers
homeward bound -
Aug 10 1956

Mr Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.

Governments.

B

Summary Statement.

Exhibiting the numbers of Passengers arriving at the Port
of Panama during the year 1855

Statement exhibiting the numbers & descriptions of passengers arriving at the Port of Panama during the year 1855				of
British ships of war	n	n	n	70
Foreign do - do -	n	n	n	82
Panish Steamers	n	n	n	16
Mexican do	n	n	n	146
English do	n	n	n	26
Panish Merchant ships	n	n	n	534
Foreign do	do	n	n	1103
Total	n	n	-	1977
Total	23125	13809		
General Total		36934		

Of the above number there are arrived from
the United States (exclusive of transit passengers)
2990 -

~~collected
over leaves, and those which
it may hereafter~~

Spain

England

France

Belgium

Prussia

Germany

Sweden

Northern France

Denmark

Iceland

Norway

Dutch

Portuguese

Cy Mr Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.
Government.

B

Summary Statement.

Inhibiting the numbers of Passengers arriving at the Port
of Panama during the year 1855

	In National Vessels	In Foreign Vessels
white Individuals belonging to the Nat. Army	7349	2693
returning from Granada	5286	- - -
" China	504	from Yucatan 524
ships Merchants in transit	" " "	3015
in other Port on the Islands	48	96
		7481
Total	23125	13809
General Total		36934

Of the above number there are arrived from
the United States (exclusive of transit passengers)
2990-

^{Collected}
~~per second, and those which~~ it may be after

Mr Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.

Office of the Governor, Captain General, and ^{ship} W. H.
Delegated ^{as} ^{of} ^{treasury} Superintendent of the Execution of the Law faithfully
Island of Cuba.

Government Secretary's Office of Secretary of Government.

Hearing seen the ^{record of} proceedings instituted in
consequence of a petition, presented to the ^{Delegated} Secre-

Statement ^C of ^{by} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{number} ^{of} ^{ships}
engaged in the ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{Country} ^{Made} ^{entered} + ^{leaved}
from the Port of Havana in the years 1854-55.

1854	1855
3559	3745
3256	3430
6845	7175
14.020	

By the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station,
and by his Auditor, — Having examined the
returns and other documents appended to the
^{as record} ~~Expediente~~ ^{for the purpose of} ^{shedding as much light on it}
as ^{possible} ^{with} ^{respect to} the ^{business} ^{which}
the fishing industry of this Island, but like-
wise respecting the duties ^{which} the Treasury
collected ^{which} our seafarers, and those ^{which} it may hereafter

C 11 Mr Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
Government, it if necessary.

~~Office of the Government, Captain General, and~~ ^{ship,} W. H.
~~Delegated by~~ ^{Treasury} Superintendent of the ~~Exchequer~~ of the ^{of} ~~Exchequer~~ of the
Island of Cuba.

Government's Secretary's Office of Secretary of Government.
record of

Having seen the proceedings instituted in
consequence of a petition, presented to the ^{Delegated} Super-
intendency of the Royal ^{Treasury} ~~Exchequer~~, by the firm of
Schnabelius & Company, for permission to import
live fish from a foreign country, free of import
duties, but ^{free from} ~~not so of~~ Navigation & post charges;
and offering to sell ^{such} fish for one half of the
^{present} price, ~~that it now has~~: - Having seen ~~that~~
^{the} ~~has been~~ reported ^{made} upon this petition by the
~~Office of General Management~~ ~~Administration~~ ~~Business~~ of Maritime revenues,
and the dependencies thereof, and the opinion
of the ^{Public} Attorney, and ^{of the} ^{Treasury} Assessor of the ~~Exchequer~~; -
Having examined what has been ~~less~~ stated
by the Commander-in-Chief of this Naval station,
and by his Auditor, - Having examined the
returns and other documents appended to the
^{* record} ~~Expediente~~ for the purpose of ^{shedding as much light on it} investigating it
as thoroughly as possible, not only ^{with} respect to
the fishing ^{business} industry of this Island, but like-
wise respecting the duties ^{which} the Treasury
collects ^{to} ~~not~~ ^{which} it may hereafter

collect

be entitled to receive upon the article in question; - Having seen what has been resolved by the Board of Tariffs and by the Superior Directing Board of the ~~Congress~~^{Treasury} of the Island; Having seen the regulation of "Intendants," of 1786 and 1803; - Having examined the Custom House regulations of 1st February 1847, and the Tariff of Customs of 10th March 1853; The Royal Orders of the 28th January, ^{and} 28th June, 1851, and 27th May 1852; ^{and} the ordinance of Matriulation of 12th August 1802; I have resolved, in conformity with what has been decided by the above mentioned Boards of Tariffs and of Directors of the ~~Congress~~^{Treasury}, to permit the importation under foreign ~~Colours~~^{Flags} of foreign live fish, free of import duties, and subject only to ~~paying only the Navigation & Port dues;~~ that this freedom of importation shall be enjoyed not only by the house of Schneidius & C^o, but by any other house or person that may desire to enter upon that business; and that the importers shall enjoy entire freedom as to the ~~selling~~^{price} of the fish imported by them.

~~Sell~~

that this resolution be communicated which to Her Majesty, with all the Antecedents that occasioned ~~buy~~ about the same, and that until

shall ^{be} obtained ~~of~~
by Sovereign approbation, ~~be obtained of the~~
~~shall be demanded from the Importer of the~~
Article in question, adequate security, in
relation to the import duties that may be
established.

Havana January 6th 1857.

Signed

José de la Concha

Rev'd. March
No. 30.

Consulate of the United States.

(Havana March 20th 1856.)

Copied

Hon: William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I regret to say that orders have been issued to the various Custom Houses of the Island prohibiting the exportation of Sugar cane to Louisiana or elsewhere. This measure has not been published, but is in force, as parties who were known to be preparing shipments have been notified that such shipments will not be permitted. This has been in consequence of a full cargo having been shipped to New Orleans from Matanzas, before the Government had time to take the subject into consideration.

Several journals of the Island have been discussing the expediency

Discussion
in journals
on the
expediency
of prohibit-
ing the ex-
portation
of Leaf
Tobacco.

of prohibiting the exportation of Leaf Tobacco, or of laying such a high export duty upon the article as will render it equivalent to a prohibition) I have not as yet been able to ascertain if the discussion has been carried on at the suggestion of the Government, or whether it is considering the subject at all.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obedt Servt

Wm C. Whistler
acting consul.

Sugar.

The prospect of a good Sugar crop in Louisiana is very poor. The severity of the winter killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt has been made to get cane from Cuba for planting, only three ship loads have been obtained—the Spanish Government, upon sufficient motives purely, interdicting further shipment. The sugar planters upon the highlands between Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, being utterly unable to get cane, have planted their fields with cotton.

U. S. Consulate
Havana 20th March 55
Wm. Robertson, a/c/b/m
\$1.00
etc enclosure.
Received.

The importation of sugar
came from Cibao, probably
by order given to other
various custom houses
but not published

Discussion in course of
the discussions about the
expedition of prohibitory
the importation of lead

No. 18

U. S. Consulate
Havana.

March 23d. 1856.

Rec'd 31 March.

Ans'd 3 April.

Extracts published April 2 & 3.

Sent to Mr. Flagg. April 11.

Discovery of Brazil.

Decree relating to A.

" respecting import
of corn.

Revision of the tariff.

A. H. Blythe
U. S. C.

On 29th March Mr Abbott

R

No 29.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana March 19th 1856.

Hon: William L. Marcy

Secretary of State

of the United States.

Washington.

Sir.

I beg leave to enclose herewith - (pt. 1) copy of a letter that I received a few days since from Messrs Charles Tyng & C^o agents for the owners of the Brig Jonathan Gilley of Mobile. I had the honor to address you upon the same subject on the 22nd December 1854. As I had at that time brought the matter before the Captain General also, and the facts set forth have not been considered by the authorities - (Reason for not applying to Capt. General) of the Royal Yacht here sufficient to induce them to decide favorably to the vessel; I have not felt at liberty to lay the subject again before the Captain

General, and still for the sake of
the owners of that vessel deem
it my duty to bring it to your
attention that you may be en-
abled with the facts before you to
give me such directions, as you
may deem expedient or proper.

I have the honor

to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your O.B. Servt.

W H C Robertson
acting Consul.

U. S. Consulate
Havana, 19th March 1852
W. H. Abbott, Acting Consul
A.P.O. 29.

one Enclosure,
Received.

claim of the Big Brother
Biley of Mobile against
the Cuban Authorities for
excess of duties levied
on her cargo & fine
imposed for an alleged
violation of the Revenue
laws — in debt \$357

Copy.

Havana March 15th 1856.

W. H. Robertson Esq.
Present

Dear Sir.

We wrote you on the 21st Decr
1854 respecting a difficulty in the Custom
House in regard to the Brig Jonathan Gilley,
belonging to our friends Mess^r LeBaron
& Sons of Mobile, and to which letter please
refer. We repeat here the principal items
so as to bring it more fully to your mind.
The Brig came over under command of
Capt Jones; it was his first trip as
captain, and of course he was not fully
conversant with the customs and laws
of this place. On the voyage, he threw
overboard a part of the cargo he took
in Mobile (95 m ft of lumber) owing to bad
weather. On arrival, he estimated the
quantity he estimated remained on board,
(65 m ft lumber) making no note of having
been obliged to throw over any. Within
the 12 hours allowed by law we went
to the Custom House to correct the manifest,
and desired to enter the whole 95 m

taken in at Mobile and to add the note
that "part of the cargo was thrown
overboard owing to bad weather". The
Collector allowed the addition to be made
to the manifest so as to bring the amount
up to 95m ft but would not allow
the note of "part of cargo thrown over-
board" to be added. We protested before
a Notary Public against the Collector.
On discharge, the cargo turned out about
77m feet: we were obliged to pay duties
on the whole 95m ft, and in order to
let the vessel go to sea were obliged
to give bonds to be answerable for any
fines &c. You represented the matter to the
Captain General at the time, and as
we had, (or thought we had) the law in
our favor, has little doubt not only
that no fine would be imposed, but that
on the contrary the duties would be re-
funded on the lumber which was not
delivered. The matter thus rested until
a day or two ago, when we received
a demand from the Custom House
Authorities ordering us to pay a fine
of Two Hundred and forty four dollars

four reals, imposed upon the Brig J.
Billey for not making entry of cargo
according to law. This fine we have
been obliged to pay, and we now have
to recur to you again, and would
beg of you to represent the matter once
more to the Captain General. That we
were within the 12 hours allowed by
law is not denied we believe, or if
denied the facts do not bear it out,
for the Collector allowed us to make the addition
to the manifest, of 29700 ft lumber so
as to bring the amount up to the quantity
originally shipped at Mobile. We claim
that we had by law the right to make
any correction, and that it was an
illegal & unjust act for the Collector
to admit the correction as far as regarded
the number of feet taken at Mobile, and
to refuse the addition of the note that "part
of the cargo was thrown overboard". Either
the Collector should have refused permission
to make any correction whatever (which
we might have done had the 12 hours passed)
or else he should have allowed us to make
whatever correction we chose. As the

fine now imposed (coming with the decision
of the Captain General) admits of no appeal
we have been obliged to pay it. We
think the Capt. General cannot
understand fully the facts of the case,
or a decision so contrary to law and
justice would not have been given.

Yours respectfully
(signed) Charles Syring & Co

Enclosure with
ักษัตร์ No. 29
Letter from Cheungyao
Agent of the Tex. Commer-
cial of Macao, re-
questing an alleged
infraction on the part
of the Custom House
Authorities in laying
excessive duty upon the
cargo in 1834, and equity
a heavy fine besides.
Chao - 1 -
15th March 1836